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ADDRESS
OF THE
National Executive Committee
OF THE
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY,
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROOMS NAT. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
357 *D. St., Washington, D. C., Aug.* 4, 1860.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—We beg leave to present you, for your consideration, a few of the reasons, which, in our judgment, make it the imperative duty of the reflecting and patriotic voters of the United States to cast their suffrages at the coming Presidential election for JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT, the candidates of the Constitutional Union Party. All men, whatever may be their political convictions and in whatever part of the country they may live, must admit that our political condition at this time is at once unnatural and alarming. In all free countries, governed by representative bodies, there are and ever must be political parties. The natural division of these parties is in conformity with certain original principles in humanity itself. One party represents permanency, and one progression; one the propelling and one the guiding principle. The prosperity and healthy growth of free countries depend upon the adjustment and proportion of the forces represented by these two parties, moving within the sphere of the Constitution, and alike inspired by patriotic impulse. The parties, which under various names, have until a few years past, divided the country, have represented or professed to represent, these principles, though it has often happened that the particular issues on which they were opposed were accidental and not essential.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

But recently a change has come over the spirit of our politics, and the natural antagonism of parties has been disturbed. In fifteen of the thirty-three States which now compose our confederacy, the institution of African Slavery exists; and all admit that, within these States, it is entirely beyond the sphere and jurisdiction of the National Government. At the time of the formation of the Constitution, it had a legal existence, at least in nearly all the States. From that time to this, it has been a subject powerfully moving the sympathies and passions of a portion of the community, and it cannot be denied, that it has considerably enhanced the difficulty of governing and administering the country. But the grave questions which grew out of the existence of slavery were always met with that wisdom and patriotism which were requisite for their adjustment and solution The Constitution itself was the birth of a spirit of generous concessions and magnanimous compromise; and in a like spirit the country was long governed. One crisis of more than common magnitude and peril occurred in 1820, upon the admission of Missouri; and another in 1850, upon the admission of California; but both were happily passed, and in both cases after some moments of anxious suspense, the coals of strife were quenched, and harmony was restored.

At the adjournment of Congress, in 1850, the country was at peace. There was no portion of the territory of the United States which had not its condition fixed by positive, and as was supposed, irrepealable law.—The anti-slavery agitation had been mainly confined to a few overzealous persons in certain localities. It had excited a disturbing force in the politics of some of the States: it had sent some ardent partisans to the national legislature; but it had no marked influence upon the politics of the nation. No better proof can be adduced in support of the position than the fact, that at the Presidential election in the autumn of 1852, Mr. Hale, the canditate of the Freesoil party, received but 158,123, votes. to Mr. Pierce's 1,596,395, and Gen. Scott's 1,393,089.

REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

But this auspicious calm was disturbed, and all the winds of sectional strife were let loose by events occurring between the Presidential election of 1852, and that of 1856. Prominent among these were the untoward abrogation of the Missouri compromise, in 1854, the acts of violence which occurred in Kansas, and the persistent efforts of the Federal Administration to force that territory in the Union. So great was the effect produced by these causes, that instead of Mr. Hale's meagre vote of 158,123, Col. Fremont, the Republican candidate, had 1,341,514, to Mr. Buchanan's 1,838,232, and Mr. Fillmore's 874,707. Since that time the Republican party has maintained its imposing character, and now presents as formidable a front before the country as it ever did.

REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE A DEMOCRATIC MEASURE.

Great pains have been taken in the Northern States by Republican speakers to represent the disturbance of the Missouri compromise as a Southern measure, and one of the acts of what they are wont to call the slave power; but such speakers show more party zeal than love of truth.—The feeling in regard to that compromise was substantially the same in both sections of the country; each conceived that it had yielded something of constitutional right, but both acquiesced in the result as a measure of healing and peace. Its repeal took the North and the South alike by surprise; not a petition to that effect was presented from any Southern State, and the hand that set the disastrous ball in motion was the hand of a Northern Senator. Thirty-seven Senators voted with him, and thirteen against him, and of these, fourteen were from the northern States; had these fourteen voted the other way, the compromise would not have been disturbed. The measure was a Democratic measure, and the leaders of the Democratic party are alone responsible for it, and for its consequences. They have sown the wind and are now reaping the whirlwind. The retribution which has fallen upon their once powerful organization can awaken no sympathy, for it is no more than the righteous penalty exacted from those who break the law of right. Their party is now cleft in twain, and the two divided portions turn towards each other a countenance of "Irrepressible conflict" and unextinguishable animosity. There are no quarrels like family quarrels, and there is no hatred like the hatred that once was love.

MR. DOUGLAS AND MR. BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. Douglas, representing the principle or rather the policy (for we deny it the name of principle) of popular sovereignty, is strong at the North, Mr. Breckinridge, representing the doctrine of National Intervention in behalf of Slavery, and identified with the present Administration, is strong at the South.

Mr. Douglas will probably command a larger popular vote than Mr. Breckinridge, but he certainly cannot carry a single Southern State, and unaided by other parties his success in any Northern State is questionable. It is doubtful whether Mr. Breckinridge can obtain the vote of more than one Southern State, and he cannot hope to carry a single one in the North.

The election of either Mr. Breckinridge or Mr. Douglas we should regard as a serious misfortune to the country. Except upon the particular point on which they are at issue, we may presume that the course and policy of their administrations would be substantially the same. The election of either would continue those abuses and corruptions which have done so much to demoralize our people, which have brought our institutions into such undeserved distrust abroad, and against which the unperverted conscience of the whole country so energetically protests,

NO CHANCE FOR DOUGLAS OR BRECKINRIDGE,

But we deem it unnecessary to speculate upon the consequences of an event which can never take place. The election of either Mr. Douglass or Mr. Breckinridge is simply an impossibility, and the Democratic party North and South may as well look this fact steadily in the face to-day as hereafter, for to this conclusion they must come at last. A political house divided against itself cannot stand. Every man in the country of sound mind, whose wish is not father to his thought, must be convinced that neither of the Democratic candidates can be chosen by a popular vote.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY A SECTIONAL PARTY.

Before the people of the United States the contest is between Mr. Bell and Mr. Lincoln; and assuming this as a fixed fact, we proceed to state some of the reasons which should induce all of the well-wishers to their country to vote for the former rather than the latter. These reasons apply with equal force to the North and South.

The great, the obvious, the insuperable objection to Mr. Lincoln is founded upon the fact that he is a sectional candidate, and that the Republican party is a sectional party. In fifteen out of thirty-three States which compose our Union, the Republican party has no substantial existence; and should Mr. Lincoln be chosen, his administration could have no southern support, but only southern opposition. We are well aware how energetically the Republican party disclaims all designs hostile to the constitutional rights of the South; we believe that many of its members are sincere in these disclaimers; the distrust awakened throughout the South by the existence and attitude of the Republican party may be a groundless distrust. That the Republican party is honestly believed throughout the South to be a sectional party, and as such is viewed with uncompromising hostility, is enough for the purposes of our argument. If they have earned such a reputation without deserving it, it is a misfortune, to the consequences of which they must submit. But surely they have not earned it without a cause.

To say nothing of the atrocious and unwarrantable language which their most popular speakers are in the habit of using—to say nothing of the fact that many of their campaign documents are mere abolition harangues, made up of the foulest and the fiercest abuse of the entire South, the unconstitutional statutes which some of the Northern States have passed against the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law—are in direct opposition to the professions of the party, and justify the distrust which the South entertains of them. We do not say the election of Mr. Lincoln would be fatal to the Union. We are not disunionists; and no disunionist has a right to be a member of the Constitutional Union party. Under any possible combination of circumstances, we cannot conceive a dissolution of the Union as anything but the greatest of calamities. Come what will, we shall stand by the Union as the most precious jewel of our souls. But knowing the proud and sensative spirit of the Southern people, we do say that the election of Mr. Lincoln would expose the Union to a peril to which no true patriot would wish to see it exposed. And, further, we do say the attempt to govern the country upon the distinctive and the peculiar principles of the Republican party, would be fatal to the Union. In other words, the attempt on the part of the National Government, by positive law, to exclude slavery from such portion of the National domain as would become slave territory but for such exclusion, would, in our opinion, break up the Union. And the converse of the proposition is equally true; any attempt on the part of the National Government to force slavery, by positive law, into such portion of the national domain as would become free territory but for such intervention, would also break up the Union.

The calm and dispassionate observer can see in the Republican movement only a combination of the Northern States to take the Government of the whole country in their hands, and to administer it with reference to an exclusively northern policy.—And in like manner, the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge propose to take the Government of the whole country into their hands, with a view of administering it with reference to an exclusive Southern policy. In either case the result would be a diversion of the General Government from its legitimate sphere; or rather an assumption of powers by the General Government, not delegated to it, which one half the confederacy would regard as a usurpation, and to which it would refuse to submit. The fact that our Union is composed in part of slaveholding States, and in part of non-slaveholding States imposes grave duties upon both sections—duties of concession, forbearance and conciliation; respect for each other's convictions; tenderness in handling each other's sensative points—in short, such rules of self control and self government as regulate in social life, and in the relations of business, the intercourse of gentlemen who may chance to differ widely on the gravest questions. To these duties we would fain recall both the North and the South. The Union is a blessing, the continuance of which imposes some sacrifices on both portions of the country.

Neither pro-slavery zealots nor anti-slavery zealots can use the powers of the General Government for the advancement of their own peculiar views, however honestly entertained.

SLAVERY AND ANTI SLAVERY AGITATION.

It is a necessary consequence of the unhappy fact that our political contests have become mere struggles for the possession of power between the North and the South; that our political discussions have become little else than mutual criminations and recriminations. The people no longer listen to arguments, addressed to their reason, in defense of particular measures, or a certain course of policy, but to their sectional prejudices, which only heat the blood and inflame the passions. The North is taught to hate the South, and the South is taught to hate the North. On both sides, language is studiously selected for its galling and exasperating qualities. There is no recognition of the law of charity, which suffers long and is kind; there is no admission of the tremendous difficulties which environ the whole subject of slavery; northern speakers denounce the South for maintaining the system, and yet they are unable to suggest any scheme for getting rid of it; southern speakers make no distinction between the rankest abolitionism and that abstract opposition to slavery in itself, which is an almost universal sentiment at the North. And out of the immense mass of speeches on the subject of slavery which have been inflicted upon the country, in Congress and out of it, not one hint or suggestion can be gathered of the least practical value towards the solution of the problem of slavery, or even a mitigation of its assumed evils.

The consequences of this miserable agitation have been of the most melancholy kind. The attachment which formerly united the North and the South is fast disappearing, and estrangement, alienation, and ill-will are taking its places. The two sections of the country are learning to look upon each other as natural enemies. This state of feeling renders it impossible for the National Legislature to legislate calmly, judiciously, dispassionately, for the common good of the whole country. Congressional debates have degenerated into mutual vituperations and denunciations, and are disgraced by the most offensive personalities. All propositions are judged of, not by their essential expediency, but by the quarter from which they come. Of what use is it, then, for the Republican party to spread forth in their platform an elaborate array of measures and principles, so long as a sectional division exists in our politics which makes one half of the country look with suspicion and distrust upon every movement of the other?

Nor is this all. The tendency of this sectional excitement is to repel wise and good men from the sphere of politics, and thus to lower the tone of government. Men endowed with statesman-like powers will not take part in an agitation which dwarts the understanding while it inflames the passions.—The consequence is, that while we are rapidly increasing in wealth and all the indications of material civilization, and surely not declining in virtue and intelligence, the series of our public men marks a descending scale, and the standard of Congressional debate is constantly lowering. Intelligent foreigners who come among us are puzzled to account for the singular fact, that so few men of superior ability are taking parts in the government of the country. Indeed, the virtue and the intelligence of the country are fast ebbing away from the sphere of politics, and its vices and passions are usurping their places.

THIS AGITATION UNNECESSARY.

The pro-slavery and anti-slavery agitation which has been so long convulsing the country, is as unnecessary as it is mischievous. The more conservative portion of the Republican party have tacitly acquiesced in the fugitive slave law, in the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the right to carry slaves from one State to another; and they have always disclaimed any right, or any intention, to interfere with slavery in the States themselves. The subject of slavery in the Territories, and the power of Congress over it there, are the only points they leave for discussion and difference. If government be a practical art, as surely it is—if the object of government be, not to enunciate principles, but to provide for each emergency as it arises—all the excitement, and all this conflict, are utterly purposeless and idle. We have been familiar with slavery long enough to know by what laws it is regulated and controlled. Experience and observation have shown that slavery is dependent upon conditions of soil and climate, and lies beyond the reach of political combinations. These will not force slavery into regions where it is not profitable; nor will they exclude it from regions where it is profitable. At this moment no one will question the correctness of the statement that there is not a foot of the territory of the United States, the condition of which in reference to slavery is not already fixed by law, and, there is no place within the Federal domain, upon which the abstract theories of the extremists of either section, in regard to the exclusion of slavery from the Territories or its introduction into them, can be practically applied. The whole question of slavery in the Territories, as now presented, is an abstraction pure and simple, incapable of practical application, and prolific of serious mischief. It has already produced sectional alienation, and now menaces the integrity of the Union.

REPUBLICANS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS AGITATION.

To create and maintain this unhappy agitation, North and South, Democrats and Republicans—we need not stop to enquire in what proportions have both contributed in times past; but at this moment, the Republican party are mainly responsible for its continuance. The great object which they proposed to accomplish was the admission of Kansas as a free State. This was the excuse and justification for the formation of a purely sectional organization. This element gave them their great strength in 1856. It was for this that many moderate and conservative men in the northern and middle States gave them their votes at that time. But that object is now accomplished. No one doubts that Kansas is to be admitted as a free State. The Democrats have lost the stake for which they played so desperate a game. What need then is there for the further continuance of sectional agitation, and for keeping it up by a mischievous sectional organization? What immediate end do they propose to accomplish? What tangible object have they in view? They have not now that moral element which gave them strength in 1856. They can now take no higher attitude than that of a combination of ambitious aspirants and greedy office-seekers, who, having tasted the sweets of power, and its substantial rewards, in many of the States, are panting for the more splendid prizes of a national victory, and for that purpose are diligently fanning the fires of sectional hate, which every true patriot should wish to have extinguished.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MR. LINCOLN.

So far as the claims and qualifications of candidates are concerned, we surely need not shrink from comparison with the Republican party. For the first time in the history of the country, a great party has nominated for the Presidency a man unknown, even by name, to a majority of the people. Mr. Lincoln, we admit, is a respectable man, a respectable lawyer, and as a popular speaker, of probably more than average ability; but what a meagre catalogue is this of claims for the highest office! Nothing whatever is known of his executive or administrative capacity—nothing of his views as to the great questions of foreign and domestic policy which are likely to arise in the conduct of the Government—nothing as to his knowledge of the great interests and relations of the country. He served but a single term in the House of Representatives, and there earned no conspicuous distinction. His nomination was extorted from the Chicago Convention by the force of local pressure, and presents the most glaring example of the pitiful doctrine of availability that the political annals of this country have ever shown. His claims for the office of President of the United States rest upon the fact that, in a popular contest before the people of Illinois, with Mr. Douglas, he sustained himself with energy and fair ability. Nor need we do more than advert to the fact, which is another illustration of the sectional character of the Republican organization, that their candidate for the Presidency is taken from the extreme Northwest, and their candidate for the Vice Presidency, from the extreme North-east. What means can they have for knowing or ascertaining the qualifications of persons to fill the Federal offices in the Southern States?

MR. BELL AND MR. EVERETT.

The candidates presented by the Constitutional Union party have every possible claim upon the confidence and support of the American people.—There is little need of setting forth these claims in detail and by particulars, for to suppose any one ignorant of the merits and services of John Bell and Edward Everett, is to suppose him ignorant of the history of the country during the last thirty years. Both have been distinguished and influential members of both branches of Congress. Mr. Bell has been Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Secretary of War. Mr. Everett has been Governor of Massachusetts, Minister to Great Britain, and Secretary of State. Both are men of great political experience, and both have proved their fitness for the highest trusts. Both are animated by the spirit of a generous and comprehensive patriotism. Of all Southern statesmen, none is more popular at the North than Mr Bell of all Northern statesmen, none is more endeared to the people of the South than Mr. Everett. So commanding, indeed, is the merit of both our candidates, that it is fully and freely conceded by all our opponents. Republicans, supporters of Mr. Douglas, and supporters of Mr. Breckinridge, all admit that, while they prefer others, the interests of the country would be entirely safe in the hands of Mr. Bell and Mr. Everett. All would acquiesce in the election of our candidates. Indeed, the argument most generally and most persistingly pressed against them is, that they cannot be elected. We need not say how grave a charge against the intelligence and integrity of our people is involved in this declaration, and that every man who resolves to vote for them, be the result what it may, does something to lessen the weight of this objection. Let us have the vote of every man in the country who sincerely believes that ours is the best ticket, and we ask no more.

DUTIES OF THE PEOPLE.

Such, fellow citizens, are a few of the most obvious arguments in behalf of the candidates of the Constitutional Union party. We cannot disguise it from you that we look forward to the future with grave anxiety. This is natural when we consider the excitability of the American people, and the inflammatory character of the political issues which now divide them. Surely, great dangers lie in the path on which we are moving. Our appeal is to the patriotism, the reason, and the conscience of the country to leave these perilous edges of sectional strife, and thus avoid these dangers. We would fain recall the American people to a fresh sense of the affectionate and fraternal wisdom which breathes through the Farewell Address of the Father of his country. There are men now living who, when this address first appeared, were of an age to comprehend its spirit, and to be touched by its counsels; what a change have they lived to witness in the sentiments entertained towards each other by the alienated sections of our once united country. And how do our altered hearts and averted countenances vindicate the prophetic sagacity of Washington? We readily admit that there have been grave faults on both sides; let us not employ ourselves in the ungracious office of comparing offences and weighing provocations, but let us open wide the arms of reconciliation, and cease to use the language of reproach. The blessing promised to the peace-makers shall rest upon all who address themselves to this benificent work. We wish to preserve the Union, and transmit it to our children; and a Union animated by the life-blood of a paternal spirit, without which it is a shadow, and not a substance.

Let us revive in the hearts of our countrymen the prophetic declaration of the patriot Clay, in his memorable speech before the Kentucky Legislature, when he was called, in 1850, to breathe out his life in the last grand effort to give peace to a distracted country.

"I may be asked as I have been asked when I would consent to a dissolution of the Union. I answer, Never! *Never! Never!* NEVER! * * * If the agition in regard to the fugitive slave law should continue and increase, and become alarming, it will lead to the formation of two new parties, one for the Union, and the other against the Union; * * * and the platform of that Union party will be THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS. And if it should be necessary to form such a party, and it should be accordingly formed, *I announce myself in this place a member of that party, whatever may be its component elements.*"

The time so eloquently and graphically predicted has arrived. That Union party is now organized. It appeals to the countrymen of Washington and Clay for their support. It entreats them to gather in serried phalanx around the Union and the Constitution, and defend them from the fierce assaults of sectionalism whencesoever they may come; and by the election of our national and patriotic candidates, to preserve for our sons the glorious heritage bequeathed us by our sires, so that it shall remain the boast of American citizens that they have "one country, one Constitution, and one destiny."

By order of the Committee,

ALEX. R. BOTELER, Chairman.
L. A. WHITELEY, Secretary.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—To one bushel of blackberries put one gallon of water. Let the compound stand for twenty-four hours, at the end of which, mash and strain the blackberries. To every gallon of juice put three pounds of sugar; set this to ferment, which it will do in about fifteen days more or less, according to the temperature of the weather. Bottle up and keep for use.

A REMEDY FOR ANTS—Dip a sponge in water, squeeze it dry, lay it on the shelf sprinkle sugar on it, and when the ants collect throw the sponge into hot water.

TO TAKE OUT INK STAINS.—Soak the article in sweet milk one day or more, then put on a little salt and rub it if not soaked out.

Mill Dams and Fish Bills.

So much of the time of every Legislature is taken up with bills to prohibit obstructions to the passage of fish up rivers in North Carolina, and so much excitement has been produced in Yadkin County, and that section of the State, about the dam of Tyre Glen, Esq., across the Yadkin, that we are glad to publish the following Decision of the Supreme Court, at its late session in Raleigh, on the subject. It conveys useful information, of which very few, we suppose, are possessed, as to the nature of the ownership of the beds of rivers, and the right of the Legislature to interfere with private property in unnavigable streams.

CORNELIUS *vs* GLENN.

This was an action against the defendant to recover the penalty for failing to remove his mill dam, across the Yadkin River, according to the act of the Legislature, 1858-59, for the passage of fish: tried before his Honor John L. Bailey, at Yadkin Superior Court, Spring Term 1859. Opinion of the Court delivered by Ch. Justice Pearson:

The case is governed by State vs. Glenn, 7 Jones, 321. According to the principles laid down in that case, there is error in the judgment rendered in the Superior Court.

It is set out in the statement of the case that in 1794, a grant from the State issued to one Joseph Phillips and his heirs, bounded as follows: Beginning at a white oak, below Glenn's pond, runs North up the Yadkin river 50 chs, West *crossing the river* 10 chs, South down the river 50 chs, then East to the beginning: that white oak tree mentioned as the corner, is still standing: that the dam is included within the boundaries of this grant, and that the defendant has derived title by a regular chain of mesne conveyances, from Phillips "the original grantee."

The defendant, therefore, has title to the *bed of the river*, provided it was the subject of entry; and that depends on whether the Yadkin river is a navigable stream or not. Many persons are of the opinion that it is susceptible of *being made* navigable; but upon the facts set out in the case, it is certainly not *now* a navigable stream. The cases cited in State vs Glenn, show that it has been repeatedly so decided.

Not being navigable then, the defendant, by virtue of the grant to Phillips, is the owner of the bed of the river; and the Legislature had no more power to impair his right of ownership, either for public or private purposes, without making compensation, than it had to take away any other piece of land that he had bought and paid for, and for which the State had been paid.

This suggests what probably has led to an erroneous impression: that is, the distinction between the *absolute ownership* which is acquired to the bed of a river, when it has been *actually granted* and *paid for*, and the *limited ownership* which is acquired when a grant calls for "a corner on the bank of a river, then with its meanders to another corner;" in which case, although by implication of law the grant extends to the middle of the river and confers ownership for certain purposes, as appurtenant to the land granted; yet as it has not been actually granted and paid for, certain rights are, by a like implication, still in the State.

This will serve to account for the many acts of the Legislature that have been passed in former years, in regard to the passage of fish, extending at first down to small streams, such as Haw River, Deep River, Uwharie, South Yadkin, and the like: which was well enough, until the beds of these rivers were entered and grants taken out; after which they were left out of the "fish laws," and the Roanoke, some part of the Neuse, Cape Fear, Catawba and Yadkin, became the only streams to which the acts applied, and the Yadkin is now excepted, so far as its bed has been actually granted, of which there seem to be but few instances—for in most cases the grantees, not wishing to cross and pay for the bed, stopped at the bank, and were content with the appurtenance or privilege of going to the middle of the stream, under what is termed the right of "riprarian ownership"—or the right of those whose grants stop at the bank, as cotradistinguished from the ownership of those whose grants actually cover the bed of the river.

There is error. Judgment reversed, and judgment for defendant.

AN INDIAN FUNERAL.

A Fort Riley correspondent of the Pittsburg dispatch, gives a description of an Indian Funeral: "There was a procession of wagons, drawn mostly by small Indian horses, called ponies. The first wagon contained a rough coffin and six old squaws, three on each side of the coffin, all kneeling with heads bowed in mournful silence. The horses, also walked slowly along, with their heads near the ground, as if conscious that their last sad duties were being performed for another of the native sons of the soil. The second, third and fourth wagons contained children, (the youngest in front) all silent, some with downcast eyes and others gazing at the scene in wonder. Then followed quite a number of Indians on their ponies, all in single file, no two riding abreast. In the rear were several old Indians on foot, tottering along as if they too had nearly blossomed for the grave. They came to the entrance of the grave yard; the coffin was carried to the grave, a ring was formed around it, all kneeling, and as it descended, a low moaning sound was commenced, which seemed to swell until it became sweet but mournful to the ear, then it died away in the same low sounds with which it began; all arose, and one by one left, a few of the near relatives of the deceased remaining to ponder over his untimely death."

BEQUEST TO THE CHILDREN OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.—By the death last week of the mother of Judge Douglas' first wife, who was a Miss Martin, of North Carolina, his two boys, his only children, come into possession of a large fortune. The Judge has been sent for by his connections in North Carolina, and after his New England tour will probably visit the old North State.

A Mississippi paper, in an obituary notice, speaks of the deceased as being "a most estimable young man and devout Christian until the day of his death." Pity the young man had not died sooner to save his reputation.

LATE NEWS.

From the Daily Charlotte Bulletin.

Negro Conspiracy in Halifax Co., Va.

FOUR KILLED AND ONE DANGEROUSLY WOUNED.

One of the most daring conspiracies by negroes to murder white men that we have ever heard of, came to light in Hallifax county, about fifteen miles from Danville, on Wednesday or Thursday, for the particulars of which we are indebted to Conductor Cheatham of the Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Mr. Samuel Hairston, a wealthy farmer in Halifax, has an overseer on one of his plantations who is a strict disciplinarian, and a man of great firmness. On the day in question, while the overseer, (whose name we could not learn) was sitting in his office, six stout negro fellows employed on the farm called upon him, and after informing him that a party of negroes in the woods near by, was preparing for an insurrection, invited him to go with them and witness the plan of operations. Not suspecting that they had any intentions upon him, but being anxious to capture the leaders of the rebels if he should see them, he stepped into another room, armed himself with a fiveshooter, and then started off with the assassins, they not knowing that he was prepared for any emergency.

The negroes led the way until getting into the forest some distance, when they suddenly stopped near a newly dug pit, where the spokesman confronted him, and pointing to the hole said to him: "There you d—d son of a b—h, is your grave.—You have but fifteen minutes to make your peace with God, or to land in hell." Quick as thought the overseer drew his Colt's revolver, shot four of the ruffians dead at his feet, and shot the fifth one in the abdomen, seeing which, the sixth man took to his heels through the woods, and the overseer having no other weapon, he escaped.

The impression prevails that the six negroes had determined to murder the overseer, because of some deserved punishment one or more of them had received, and laid the above plan to get him off in the woods to effect their ends. His presence of mind in taking his pistol, and coolness in the hour of danger, when no white person was near to aid him, doubtless saved him from a horrid death.

OVER 1,100 FREE NEGROES FOR SALE.—On Thursday, in front of the Court-House, eleven hundred and ninety-three free negroes will be offered for sale for a sufficient time to enable them by their allowance per diem, to pay their taxes.—Some of these negroes owe the city $25 and as they generally sell for ten cents a day, their value will no doubt be made out of them.—Petersburgh (Va.) Express.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

It is stated that the representatives of the European Powers, in conference at Paris, have agreed upon the conditions of intervention in Syria. The intervention will only last as long as the Porte shall deem advisable. It is understood that 12,000 men will be dispatched to Syria. The millitary convention between Gen. Garibaldi and the Commander-in-Chief of the Neapolitan troops provides for the evacuation of Sicily from motives of humanity. Late dispatches state that Garibaldi had already invaded the Peninsular Territory of the Neapolitan King—a body of his men having landed in Calabria. Two bodies of reinforcements for the revolutionists had left Genoa for Sicily—one numbering 1,000 and the other 5,000. A telegram from Genoa states that two regiments of Neapolitan troops had mutinied, with the cry of "Viva Garibaldi!" British Parliamentary proceedings have been of an interesting character. An attempt to defeat Lord Palmerston's resolutions on the defence question was put down by a vote of 268 to 39. The affairs of Syria had formed the subject of discussion in both Houses. In the Upper House, Lord Brougham had moved that immediate steps be taken to compel Spain to carry out her engagements for the suppression of the Slave-trade.

Cotton firm. Sales on the 7th 10,000 bales.

THE EAST.—The latest advices report Damascus quiet, but murders continued in the neighborhood.

Thirty thousand Christian women had been sold for harems at 25 piasters each (about $2,00.)

Four hundred arrests had been made at Damascus, and the immediate trial and execution of those guilty of the massacres would follow. The city was tranquil, and the Sultan's authority was returning.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.—Cotton steady and firm. Breadstuffs ditto. Provisions dull.

ALAMANCE CHURCH.—A correspondent of the North Carolina Presbyterian gives the following interesting facts:

This is a Presbyterian church, situated some six or seven miles South East of Greensboro', N. C. It was organized in 1764, by the Rev. Henry Patillo. In 1768, Rev. Dr. Caldwell was installed pastor; and from that time to the present Alamance has been supplied with regular preaching although it has had but two pastors. Dr. Caldwell continued pastor till about 1820, since which time the present pastor, Rev. E. W. Caruthers, D. D., has ministered at Alamance.

The church took its name from the creek on whose name it stands. The name is said to be of Indian origin.—*Greensboro' Times.*

MORMON CONFERENCE.—A Conference of Mormons was held in London on Sunday, the 22d of July. Speeches were made by several elders, including elder Landen, who stated that active efforts were about to be made to spread the doctrines of the saints. Brigham Young was elected President, Revelator, and Seer of the Church throughout the world. Other dignitaries of the Church were also elected.

DISSOLUTION OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN UNION.—Accounts just received state that on the 3d inst., the State of Bolivar declared itself independent of the Federal Government. Santander and Magdalena were to separate on the same day. In the Legislature of the former State, a proposition was made to declare its independence, and was negatived by a vote of nineteen against two. Afterwards, though, the Assembly authorized the Governor to declare its independence as soon as one of the other States had done so. There are now three out of eight States of the Confederation in open hostility against the Government, and great dissatisfaction prevails in the five others.

THE SYRIAN MASSACRES.—The Syrian massacres are probably over, though they promise to be followed by a long course of diplomacy. Turkey has consented to the proposed intervention of the Great Powers, and the Convention is now holding at Paris. The English Government has decided to send a mission to Syria to be headed by Lord Dufferin, who is principally known here as an amateur traveller and author. He has travelled extensively through the Holy land.—*N. Y. Post.*

A new counterfeit on the Bank of Charlotte, N. C., is thus described, 5s, altered—vig. a locomotive and cars, bridge and hills in the background; fig. 5 and a man's head on the left. The spurious has a woman with scale, swords, &c., on right.

BLONDIN ON FIRE—NARROW ESCAPE.

Mons. Blondin, the celebrated tight rope performer, met with a serious accident a few nights ago, during his exhibition at Chillicothe, Ohio. The Cincinnati Gazette says:

After dusk he gave a performance of trundling a wheelbarrow across a rope, and to make the feat more terrific, he encircled himself in a blaze of fire-works, which were ignited simultaneously with his starting. Before he had accomplished half of his task, one of the pieces prematurely exploded and set fire to his clothing. The peril of his situation could not be seen by the thousands of spectators below, in consequence of the continued emissions of sparks, and the adventurous Blondin had nothing to do but walk the rope and suffer the torture of being slowly roasted. Having accomplished the distance, he, by his own efforts, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before his back was very badly burned.

The rope was stretched across the street, at a distance of 75 feet from the ground, and none save Blondin could have withstood the pain he must have suffered. We are inclined to the opinion that Mons. will not attempt any more tight-rope performances with pyrotechnic concomitants. It is very well to hazard the surging waters of Niagara, in hand-baskets, coffee-sacks, &c., but shrouded in a sheet of flame, with a chance of burning to death, added to that of falling, smacks a little too much of the dangerous to be much relished even by the intrepid Blondin.

HEATED WIND STORM.

A heated wind storm passed over a portion of Kansas on the 7th inst., which proved nearly as destructive to animal life as the recent tornadoes that visited with such terrible effect portions of Iowa. The wind arose about 10½ o'clock, A. M., and continued until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At 1 o'clock the mercury rose to 119½ degrees, and continued so for about an hour, and then began gradually to decrease. The effect can scarcely be imagined. The wind blew a brisk gale, carrying with it a salty sulphurous smell. Two men in attempting to cross the country from Iola to Humboldt, (distance eight miles,) were overtaken and perished. There were three others at Humboldt, who were caught out with teams, which perished, the men alone surviving, and are now in a fair way to recover. There was scarcely a chicken left in the country. Hogs and cattle fell in their tracks and suffocated. Various reasons and conjectures as to its cause are given, but all unsatisfactory.

Manufacture of Boots and Shoes by Steam.—The Boston Traveller says the present method of shoe manufacturing is rapidly becoming old-fashioned. There is a steam shoe factory on Saxton's river, Vermont, where all the hand labor used about a shoe is in lasting on the uppers. The soles are cut, rolled, levelled, and then shaped by machinery. They are blacked, polished, and pegged by machinery. They are also bound, stitched, punched, and sand-papered by machinery. The establishment contains room for four hundred hands, none of whom require any of the old familiar tools or the shoe bench. The goods at present cost full as much as those made by hand labor, but the style and finish is far superior to hand work. This advantage, besides the rapidity with which the goods can be manufactured, has made the experiment of an entire departure from hand labor already successful.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

A gentleman, while passing through a street inhabited by poor people in New York, on Monday, heard an infantile voice from a basement, crying, "Help, help!" He rushed in, and found a little five year old boy, holding a bed blanket around his sister two years younger, who had caught her clothes on fire, and the little hero had succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The boy in answer to the question why he wrapped the bed blanket round his sister's burning clothes, said his ma had told him that was the best way to put out the fire; and as to why he halloed, "help, help," that he was afraid he could not succeed, and wanted some one to help him. He was then asked why he did not leave his sister, and run into the street and cry for help. He answered, with tears in his eyes, and a fixed determination of countenance, "no, I never would have left her. She was my sister. Had she burned up, I would have burned too."

DROUTH IN TEXAS.

By a private letter received at this office from Huntsville, Texas, under date of July 27, 1860, we take the following extract in reference to the crops and drouth in Texas:

"There will be but little corn and cotton made in Texas this season, not even grass for stock—stock is getting poor. We have had no rain since the 15th of April. In some neighborhoods they haul water eight and ten miles from lakes and rivers. In Houston they haul from Buffalow Bayou, and Galveston from the Mississippi river. Such times were never known in Texas before."—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

We also have a letter dated, "Alto, Cherokee Co., Texas, July 4th," which says: "We have had no rain for more than three months, and there are hundreds and thousands of acres of land in corn which will not yield a peck to the acre. Flour is selling at $15 per barrel. Corn, almost none here, is selling, when it sells at all, at $2.50. Bacon, not to be had at any price. You have no idea what a time it is here in Texas. It is really distressing. Texas is a hard country. It won't do for a *farming* country; but is a good stock country, and that is about the best I can say for it. I find hundreds of North Carolinians that are going back, they say for something to eat and drink. I am one of the number that will return."

Salisbury Watchman.

Dreadful Storm near New Orleans—Forty Lives Reported Lost—Great Destruction of Property.—A violent storm near New Orleans, on Saturday caused immense damage to property. At Procterville, the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad, the water rose over twelve feet, submerging the entire place and carrying away every house with the exception of one. Between thirty-five and forty lives are reported as lost.

STILL LIVING.—Three of the choir of young girls who, dressed in white, greeted Washington as he entered Trenton in 1789, on his way to assume the Presidency, and strewed his pathway with flowers, still survive. One yet lives in Trenton; one is the mother of Senator Chestnut, of South Carolina, and one, Mrs. Sarah Hand, resides in Cape May county, New Jersey.

N. C. MILITARY INSTITUTE.

We have received a catalogue of the officers and Cadets of the North Carolina Military Institute, for 1859–'60.

This school has only been in operation since October last, and has now more than one hundred and and forty students. We learn from the prefatory remarks in the catalogue that the Institution owes its origin to the enterprise and liberality of the citizens of Chaltotte, in which town it is located.

The catalogue says: "Sensible of the importance of such an Institution to the State and the South, its protectors lost no time in raising the funds requisite for the undertaking. An elevated site in the midst of extensive grounds, and a beautiful grove, were, procured at the distance of half a mile from the town. Handsome and commodious buildings were erected, of which a sketch is given in the frontpiece.—These buildings were completed during the last summer. At the same time, the Institution was granted a liberal charter by the Legislature of the State, with power to confer degrees upon those who complete the prescribed course."

Maj. Daniel H. Hill, late Brevet Major U. S. Army is Superintendent, and is aided in his labors by five other Professors.

TROUBLES WITH THE INDIANS.

The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independence, Mo, on Monday. By it we have information that the troops at Hatches ranche, under command of Lieut. Frank, had a skirmish with 75 Camanche Indians, who were on a stealing expedition. Two of the Indians were killed and several wounded. Shortly after this a number of horses were driven off, and other depredations committed. Another engagement is soon looked for.

The command of Major Rutus, on the Pecos, it is said, has had a battle with the Comanches but with what result is not known.

Everything indicates a general Indian war. The Indians are becoming so bold now as to attack the trains.

Bent's Fort, at last dates, was threatened.—So great were the apprehensions of an attack, that the sixteen Indian prisoners recently sent there were released.

Unless the mail parties are strengthened, it is feared they will not get safely through in the future.

A New and Valuable Invention.—Mr. Gabriel Utley, of Chapel Hill, has just obtained a patent for trimming books, invented by himself. It is a simple and highly effective machine, which admits also of all the adjustments necessary to trim paper to any required size, or different sized paper and books. The machine now in use will only trim one end of a book at the time, while the invention of Mr Utley will trim both ends and the side at the same time, thus saving two thirds of the time and labor now required. Mr. Utley informs us that his machine can be sold for less than half the cost of those now in use. It is certainly a valuable invention, and we have no doubt will amply repay the inventor for his trouble and ingenuity. We learn that he has already been offered $10,000 for the patent right, which he refused.—*Raleigh Register.*

MORE LAWYERS.

The Supreme Court now in session at Morganton, has licensed the following gentlemen to practice law in this State, viz:

County Court.—Virgil S Lusk, of Madison county; J Cassas, L Gugger, Sidney V Pickens, M E Lawrence, and James L Gaines, of Buncombe; Wm J Alexander, of Wilkes; John A Gilmer, jr, of Guilford; Frederick Nash, of Orange; F D Stockton, of Iredell; J J Evans, of Henderson; Augustus M Flythe, of Hertford; and Stephen W Isler, of Wayne.

Superior Court.—James H Johnson, of Haywood; L S Saunders, of Cherokee; and James T Scales, of Rockingham.

A DOUGLAS PRESS SEIZED UPON BY THE BRECKINRIDGERS.—The Democracy held a County Meeting at McConnelsburg, Pa., last week, at which a regular skirmish was indulged in between the Douglas and Breckinridge parties. Much bitter feeling prevailed, and the meeting broke up in a row.

During the absence of the editor of the Democrat, Mr. Sansom, at Cresson, the Breckinridge party entered the office of that newspaper, mutilated the forms, run up the Breckinridge flag and issued an edition of the paper under that banner.

The affair has created much excitement.

A personal recontre also took place, last night, after the meeting, between Sansom and G. A. Smith, a Breckinridge attorney. Sansom gave Smith the lie, when the latter collared him. The parties were then separated.

WE KNOW

of no proprietary medicines which have been received with so much favor as those prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., of Lowell, Mass.—In no case do they fail to meet any reasonable expectations entertained by the patient and physicians in every section of the country, use them constantly in their practice. See long advertisement in another column.

Boner & Crist, Agts.

THE DAILY BULLETIN
AND
CATAWBA JOURNAL.

WE are pleased to advertise the friends of this establishment that we commence the publication of the second volume of the first named journal, this day under most favorable auspices.

The circulation of the above named paper is rapidly increasing, and its influnces as an advertising medium is being felt and appreciated by its patrons, having access to almost every neighborhood in this and adjoining Counties, as well as the adjoining districts in South Carolina.

THE CATAWBA JOURNAL,

One of the largest papers now published in the State, mailed for $1 50 per annum, made up from the columns of the Daily Bulletin, has not only become a popular paper, but it affords great advantages to those who wish to use its columns as an advertising medium.

Specimen copies will be sent to any section they may be ordered, free of postage.

TERMS:

Daily Bulletin.....$6 00
Tri-Weekly Bulletin.....4 00

E. H. BRITTON.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Aug. 24.—Corn 75@00. Wheat 1 20 a 1 25. Flour, 3 50 @ 4 00. Bacon, 12½ a 15. Beef, 6@7. Pork, 0@0. Tallow, 12½. Butter, 18 a 20. Chickens, 12½ a 15. Eggs, 8. Hay, (cwt.) 35 a 40. Oats, 00.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 20.—Bacon, 12@14. Flour 6 40@7 00. Wheat, 1 15 @ 1 25. Corn 1 10@ 1 17. Salt 1 40@1 50. Sugar, 8½@10. Apple Brandy, 80@85. Whiskey 65 a 75.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Sumnary of Political News.

The mails bring us this morning quite a collection of political news, last week having been prolific of Conventions. The news looks well for Bell and Everett. We note:

NEW YORK.—The National Democratic and Constitutional Union men have formed a joint electoral ticket. Four years ago, united, they would have beaten Fremont 44,000 votes. What they will do now, we let the Express tell. It says:—

"The result of the Convention at Syracuse, yesterday, cannot but be in the highest degree gratifying to the friends of the Union, the opponents of Sectionalism, and all who desire to stamp, deep and broad, the brand of popular reprobation upon the pestilent doctrines of the Higher Law, and an irrepressible conflict between the Free and Slave States of this Confederacy. An electoral ticket has been formed, composed of well known citizens, men of sterling patriotism, integrity and worth—and to that ticket, there is no reason to doubt, the Conservative, Union loving people of the Empire States, will accord an undivided and enthusiastic support.

The result, in that event, cannot be considered a matter of conjecture. If it does not give the final death blow to Sectionalism, in New York, it will at least compel the Sumners, the Sewards, the Lovejoys, the Helpers, and the Giddingses, to take back seats, for another four years, and place in the White House on the fourth day of March next, a Statesman and Patriot who knows "No North, no South, no East, no West, nothing but his Country!" We have not a doubt that there are thousands of honest, sober minded, conservative Republicans who, affrighted now at the reiterated ultraisms of Mr. Seward and his friends, will help us to Ring the Bell—and as for the Democrats, there being but really one great question now at issue, in this campaign,—the question, namely, of Union, or Disunion, (for after all that is the point,) there is nothing to keep them back from coming over, *en masse*, in support of the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws. Daylight is breaking! and with a grand combination of the National elements, not for men, but for principles, in New York, let our friends in other States rely upon it, that Lincolnism here is foredoomed to defeat. That conviction should quicken their patriotism and stimulate them to renewed energy, so that when November comes, it can be said, with as much truth as ever, "As goes New York, so goes the Union."

VIRGINIA.—The Breckinridge Convention met at Charlottesville, and the Douglas Convention at Staunton, on Thursday and Friday last. Both were very largely attended. All attempts to harmonise failed, and a full electoral ticket was put in the field by each Convention. Our friends calculated upon beating them even if they had united. We notice that D. K. McRae, Esq., was at Staunton and spoke to the Douglassites.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Two Democratic electoral tickets are in the field in this State also.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Douglas Democratic State Convention met at Grenada, on Thursday, and nominated a full Electoral ticket.

INDIANA.—The Constitutional Union Convention met at Indianapolis on Wednesday, and made an electoral ticket. There was great enthusiasm.

OHIO.—The Bell and Everett men met in State Convention on Thursday and nominated an electoral ticket, and candidates for State officers.

IOWA.—The Breckinridge and Lane State Convention met on Thursday and nominated a full electoral ticket.

OREGON.—The three Democratic papers of Portland, Oregon ("Old Joe's" home) are out for Douglas.

TENNESSEE.—The Milton Chronicle is "permitted to copy the following extract from a private letter written to a gentleman in this place by a "Buchanan Whig," formerly of this County, from Fayette county, Tenn.

———TENN., Aug. 2d, 1860.

* * * * * Write me your views on the politics of the day. What is going on in that line in North Carolina? The Democrats out here are devouring one another. Douglas, I rather think, has the upper hand. There is no doubt but what Bell and Everett will carry this State; Mississippi, and Arkansas in November, and if matters continue as at present, they will carry every Southwestern State. Breckinridge, by November will be no where. His supporters out here are few and far between."

WHAT THEY THINK AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce (Breckinridge Democratic) writes:—

"As to political prospects in Iowa, nothing favorable can be said. Lincoln will sweep everything before him, even in Indiana. The Breckinridge opposition to Douglas has rendered this certain.

Among Democrats who are not office holders or expectants, there is a growing feeling in favor of Bell and Everett, and a faint hope that New York or Pennsylvania will withhold its Electoral vote from Lincoln, and thus permit the South to send Bell to the House and Everett to the Senate. No one honestly claims the election of Douglas or Breckinridge by the people. The only question is, shall the Democrats conspire to elect Lincoln, with a view to spite each other."—[*Fay. Observer.*

Douglas State Convention in Kentucky.—The Douglas Democratic State Convention met at Louisville on Saturday. Eighty seven counties were represented. Archibald Dixon and John C Mason were nominated electors at large, and a full electoral Douglas ticket was formed. Resolutions repudiating any coalition with the Breckinridge wing and reaffirming the Cincinnatti platform, were passed amidst immense applause.

Douglas Convention in Georgia.—The Douglas State Convention at Milledgeville on Monday, appointed A. H. Stevens and A. R. Wright as electors at large. They adopted unanimously a resolution inviting Douglas to visit Georgia.

Union State Convention.—The Bell and Everett State Convention met at Milledgeville, Ga, on Tuesday. It was a large and harmonious assemblage. Ben Hill and Judge Law have been appointed electors at large.

On Wednesday last a Union Club was organized in the city of Alexandria, Va.; and George D Wise, Esq., nephew of Gov. Wise and a democrat, was elected President.

The *Mobile Register* says that in Alabama the Breckinridge and Lane men are a party of officers without soldiers.

BRECKINRIDGE AT HOME.

At the last election in Kentucky, Mr. McClarty, the Breckinridge-Yancey candidate for the only State office elected, was beaten 620 votes in the city of Lexington, Mr. Breckinridge's residence. Nay, more, he was beaten 650 votes in Fayette county, where Mr. Breckinridge resides, and was beaten some 1,200 votes in the Congressional District in which he resides. His own ward, city, district and State pronounced against him by a large majority. The Lexington (Kentucky) Observer says:

"In this result Mr. Breckinridge has received a rebuke which he doubtless little expected. Its lesson, if properly treasured, will be profitable. It teaches that there is no sympathy on the part of the people here with those who, although they may not be Disunionists themselves, are found in that sort of company, and they are ready to surrender even a heretofore cherished son, whose position in regard to the great question of the Union of these States is even a matter of doubt or uncertainty."

Poor Breckinridge no doubt feels badly—very badly. No public man in this country ever before received such a rebuke from his own State and his immediate neighbors. Let him be taken off the track, and let him be hidden away forever!

ELLIS AT HOME.

A BAD SHOWING.—In Davidson, the county in which Gov. Ellis was born and raised, he loses 223 votes; in Rowan, his adopted county, and where he has lived for fourteen years, he loses 293; in Craven, the county in which he was married, and to which he has made a few visits, he loses 232; and in Wake, the county in which he has resided as Governor for nearly two years, he loses 963. Thus we see that wherever Ellis has had an opportunity of making himself known, he is decidedly unpopular; and should he unfortunately be elected and reside in Raleigh two years more, it is thought he would not receive 400 votes in the county. We sincerely regret that Gov. Ellis has not lived in a few more counties in the State.

Greensboro' Patriot.

The Bell and Everett Meeting.—The meeting held in Washington last night by the friends of Bell and Everett surpassed the expectations of all, alike in the numbers and in the enthusiasm of the animated multitude gathered, under the most inspiring auspices, in tribute to the cause represented by these distinguished names. It was evident that nothing but a deep popular sentiment could have produced such a formidable demonstration, which gave good token of the lively interest cherished by the people of Washington and the surrounding country, in common with their fellow-citizens throughout the land, in the success of the movement inaugurated by the Constitutional Union Party.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Selma (Ala.) *Sentinel* says that there are now sixteen papers in Alabama supporting Douglas and Johnson. The "Little Giant" is evidently rapidly gaining ground in Mr. Yancey's own State. The odds are that he will lead the Suicides, and that Bell will get a plurality. This is indeed gloriously cheering news.

Tennessee.—We have seen several letters from that State, in which 10,000 majority for Bell and Everett is the lowest calculation.

The Kentucky Election is having a telling effect upon the South and West. If Breckinridge cannot carry his own State,—*why run him?* is the general question.—*N. Y. Exp.*

Changed His Tune.—Less than one week ago; Bennett's New York Herald said that neither Bell nor Douglas could obtain a single electoral vote at the approaching November election. The sapient Bennett has now changed his tune. In last Friday's issue, we have the following:

"From the divisions among the democracy in Virginia, apparently beyond remedy, from the astonishing forward movement of the new Constitutional Union party in N C, from the crushing defeat of the Breckinridge democracy in the late Kentucky election, from the irreparable split in the democratic camp in Missouri, it is now highly probable, if not morally certain, that Bell and Everett in November, will carry Deleware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, a string of conservative Southern States representing sixty-nine electoral votes, or a majority of eighteen of the whole electoral vote of the South.

MURDER IN WILKES COUNTY.

A friend at Wilkesborough sends us the following particulars of a murder in that county the evening of election day: "J. Henderson Minton was killed the evening of the 2d inst., about 8 o'clock, by John Nichols. The circumstances as related by Mr. Jarvis, who was the only person present, were as follows:—Jarvis and Nichols were going home afoot from Wilkesborough, where they had been to the election, and finding Minton, who was their neighbor, lying in a fence corner intoxicated, they called him up, inviting him to pursue his journey with them, which he did. Minton and Nichols fell behind wrangling. Minton overtook Jarvis first, followed very soon by Nichols who seemed angry as he had a stone in his hand, and cursed and swore. This he dropped when told to do so by Jarvis, but immediately putting his hand into his pocket, drew a knife, and pitching at Minton's throat, cut his left jugular vein. As soon as he struck the fatal blow he fled; Minton stooped down and picked up the very stone Nichols had brought in his hand, followed, but fell after running about 18 steps to rise no more. He lived till about 2 A M. Minton was about 22 years of age; Nichols about 30. Nichols has not been taken. The murder occurred about three and a half miles above Wilkesborough, in the public road."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The Hon. S. H. Woodson, (Dem.) M. C. from Missouri, has come out for Bell and Everett.

Kentucky Election.—Returns from eighty-four counties have been received. Coombs has 25,841 majority over McClarty [Breckinridge] and 8,265 over all.

Judge Douglas in the Mountain District.—A Douglas meeting was held in Buncombe on July 31st, at which speeches were made, resolutions adopted, a mass meeting called at Asheville for Saturday last, and a District Convention to nominate a candidate for Elector on the twenty-fifth instant.

The Southern Meteor.—The meteor seen at the South, Thursday night, is described in the Augusta (Ga.) Democrat as brilliant beyond description extending over some thirty degrees, with a nucleus the size of the moon. It scintillated, sparkled and disappeared like a meteor, scattering a million of small stars in all directions.

The Columbia, S. C, and Norfolk, Va., papers give a similar description of this meteor.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
HON. GEORGE E. BADGER, of Wake.
DR. R. K. SPEED, of Pasquotank.

DISTRICT.

1st District J. W. HINTON, of Pasquotank.
2nd do CHAS. C. CLARK, of Craven.
3rd do O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond.
4th do L. C. EDWARDS, of Granville.
5th do A G. FOSTER, of Randolph.
6th do HENRY WALSER, of Davidson.
7th do WM. P. BYNUM, of Lincoln.
8th do TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke.

"The Opposition Party and its Tactics."

Under the above caption, the last Sentinel has a lengthy article, in which complaint is made, uncalled for though it be, that the Opposition is bringing all manner of falsehood and intrigue to bear against the Democratic party. Of all other papers we read, it strikes us the Sentinel should have the *least* to say upon this subject, taking its whole political career into consideration.

Our neighbor labors hard to "keep up appearances;" but the "hand-writing is on the wall," in unmistakable characters, which seals the fate of *modern* Democracy. And the charge that the aim of the Opposition is to distract and keep the Democracy divided, is simply ridiculous, to say the least, as the *leaders* of said party have saved us that trouble, should we be so disposed, high authority declaring that "a house divided against itself cannot stand."

The true object and aim of the Opposition is well known to be to rescue the country from the hands of the spoilers, and defeat *fanaticism* on the one hand, and *disunion* on the other. The Opposition have planted themselves upon the broad platform of "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the Laws;" and if the Democracy cannot join this patriotic band, and occupy the same position, the true lover of his country can feel no interest in common with them. What!—Can it be expected that North Carolina will follow the lead of such a spirit as William L. Yancy, an avowed disunionist, one of the principal leaders of the Sentinel's Southern wing of the disbanded Democracy, and a co-laborer for the Breckinridge party?—No, never!—The people of North Carolina do not acknowledge the correctness of Mr. Breckinridge's *position*, and spurn the treasonable designs of Wm. L. Yancy.

The whole drift of the Sentinel's article is evidently an attempt to rally and unite once more the scattered force of Democracy, and pleads a *bad* cause well enough, but lacks a little prudence. For instance, the assertion that the "Constitutional party is no party at all; and that their numbers are so few and their efforts so unavailing, that they but excite a smile of pity and derision, whenever they attempt to act," is absurd in the extreme, and in very bad taste withal, when it is well known that the Democracy of North Carolina have just emerged from one of the "biggest scares" on record: In the recent elections in this State the Democratic majority for Governor has been cut down from 16,000 to about 6,000; and the majority in the Legislature from 44 to 8 in the House of Commons, and the Democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, now being only 20 instead of 58, two years ago!

And since the result of the late election in Kentucky, Breckinridge's own State, where Gen. Coombs, the Union candidate has been elected by a very large majority to the most lucrative office in the State, has been ascertained, bets, we learn, are freely offered in Washington that Breckinridge will not carry three States.

Does this look like the efforts of the Constitutional Union party were unavailing?

The Sentinel also finds fault with the platform of the Opposition, or rather insinuates that we have no platform. Our platform is well known and approved by all *Union-loving* men. But let us see what an esteemed cotemporary says in regard to Democratic platforms, which is true to the letter:

"THE VALUE OF DEMOCRATIC PLATFORMS.—The people of the South ought by this time to have learned through bitter experience something of the value of Democratic Platforms.

To go on further back in the history of those instruments, it is but four years since our people were carried away with admiration of the resolutions adopted at Cincinnatti. And it is but a few weeks since the authors of those resolutions, re-assembled at Charleston and Baltimore, denounced them bitterly as a cheat and a delusion, a deliberate and unqualified swindle. They were late in making the discovery, but, that made, their zeal in denunciation of the fraud far suppassed that of those who had pointed it out from the first."

So much for Democratic Platforms!—They were mere professions on paper,—a building on sand as it were, and the flood came and washed the structure away, leaving its fragments scattered over the political ocean, which never can be brought together and reunited.

In connection with these remarks, if the *Sentinel* can find any crumbs of comfort in the political communication which appears in this issue, or among the articles under the head of "Summary of Political News," to soothe its troubles, it is welcome to them.

And now, in conclusion, we think that "a party which has shown itself unable to govern itself, stands confessed unfit to govern the country."

FINE PEACHES.—We acknowledge the receipt of a basket of very fine peaches from the Hon. A. H. Shepperd, which should have been noticed earlier.

☞ See address of the National Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union party to the people of the United States, on first page.

THE AGE OF CONVENTIONS.—It will be remembered that *modern* Democracy has held three Conventions to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, which resulted in breaking up the party, and nominating two *sectional* Prosidential candidates, the Richmond Convention endorsing the nomination of Breckenridge.—And now another State Convention has been called to settle the matter between Douglas and Breckinridge, in this State.

A District Convention is to be held in Winston on Tuesday, the 14th of September, to nominate a Democratic Elector in the place of Dr. Keen, resigned.

At a county meeting held in Winston on Saturday last, to appoint delegates to said District Convention, we learn there were only ten or twelve persons present, notwithstanding due notice had been given.

THE "BASE CHARGE."—The Democracy pretend to be "getting sick" of Yancy, because *disunion* or *secession* is not popular in Western North Carolina. The last Sentinel, under the head of "a base charge," says: "Those who recollect the proceedings at Baltimore know full well that Mr. William L. Yancey and his followers took no part in the proceedings of the Convention which nominated Mr. Breckinridge. We do not think they were in Baltimore even when the nomination was made."

Our recollection of the proceedings at Baltimore is, that Mr. Yancey was loudly called for in the Convention and made an eloquent speech, which throughout was loudly cheered—after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Rob't P. Dick, Esq., in his call for a Douglas Convention at Raleigh speaks of the "Yancy Secessionists" and the "Secession Ticket," alluding to the Breckinridge and Lane ticket nominated by the *Seceder's* Convention.

A LARGE APPLE.—J. P. Nissen, Esq., has presented us with a large apple weighing 1¼ pound.

Fall Election.—State Elections are to be held before the Presidential election in November, as follows:

Vermont, Sept. 4.	South Carolina, Oct. 8.
California, Sept. 5.	Pennsylvania, Oct. 9.
Maine, Sept. 10.	Ohio, Oct. 9.
Georgia, Oct. 1.	Indiana, Oct. 9
Mississippi, Oct. 1.	Minnesota, Oct. 9.
Florida, Oct. 1.	Iowa, Oct. 9.

Presidential Election in all the States on Tuesday Nov. 6.

For the Press.

READ!---READ!!---READ!!!

The Breckinridge Party and Disunion.

It may not be, perhaps, fully understood by a number of our readers, that the breaking up of the *national* Democratic party at Charleston, was in strict conformity with the plan suggested by Mr. Yancy, (a leading secessionist,) last January. So deep and adroitly were his plans laid, that the once great Democratic party walked into the snare, and was completely entrapped. And ere we close this article, facts will be made apparent, which may well cause even the *Sentinel* to cry out, "Save me from my friends, and I will take care of my enemies!"

In a speech delivered in the State Convention of the Democracy of Alabama, last January, this Southern fire-eater, Yancy, said: "To obtain the *aid* of the Democracy in this contest, (namely, to bring about disunion,) it is necessary to make a *contest* in the Charleston Convention. In that body, Douglas adherents will press his doctrine. If the State-Rights men keep out of the Convention, that decision must inevitably be against the South, and that either in direct favor of the Douglas doctrine, or by the endorsement of the Cincinnati platform, under which Douglas claims shelter for his principles. The State-rights men should present in that Convention their demand for a decision; and they will obtain an endorsement of their demands, or a denial of their demands. If endorsed, we shall have greater hope of triumph within the Union; if denied, in my opinion, the State-rights wing of the Democracy should *secede* from the Convention, and appeal to the whole South, without distinction of parties, and organize another Convention upon the basis of their principles, and go into the election with a candidate nominated by it as a grand *Constitutional* party!"

Let us now see how minutely this Yancy programme was carried out by the Democratic Convention at Charleston, in May:

The Statesright party did press their platform upon the Convention with great earnestness, by Mr. Avery. But they were not successful; and, to act out the programme in full, they seceded from the Convention, and thus broke up the Convention!—The question then was, what steps must be taken by the seceders in accordance with the course recommended by Mr. Yancy. "Another Convention must be called upon the basis of their principles," so says Yancy; and consequently these seceders called another Convention, to meet at Richmond. The Douglas wing of the Convention, which was by far the most numerous, agreed to meet again in Baltimore.

The Baltimore, and the Richmond Conventions met at the appointed times, the Baltimore Convention was anything else but harmonious, and finally *split up*, a number of delegates again seceding, whereupon the seceders met and nominated Breckinridge and Lane; the regular Convention nominating Douglas, and the Richmond Convention endorsing the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane. Thus, in the minutest particulars, every item in the programme of Mr. Yancy was literally carried out by the Statesrights men or *Seceders*, and the Breckinridge and Lane party, are therefore, *de facto*, instituted and based upon the principles of Mr. Yancy, which are destined to bring about a *dissolution of the Union*, if possible.

Having thus proven from the record, which is substantially verified by the history of the country, that the Breckinridge Democracy are the *Statesrights* party; and that the original creed and *present* political principles of said party are detrimental to the preservation of our Union, let us farther prove that influential *Southern Democratic presses*, as well as influential Southern *Democratic orators*, boldly proclaim that such is the very design of this party:—

The Camden (Ala.) Register says: We run up our flag to-day for Breckinridge and Lane. We have unwaveringly concluded, for the last ten years, that it be better for all concerned, to make two or more distinct governments of the territory comprising the United States of America, and that such will ultimately be done, there can be no sort of doubt.—And believing that the party to which we be long is the only reliable one to carry out this measure, and to secure to our own section all her rights, we intend to battle for its principles to the fullest extent of our ability."

Hear what the Mobile Mercury says, and shudder at the Hardihood with which this design is nurtured:—

"The times are *ripe* for an oganization of a political movement in the slaveholding States; and there are peculiar reasons why such a movement should be undertaken *now* and *here!* Indeed, we are credibly informed that conferences have already been held by leading gentlemen in this city, of all parties, and the *plans* of a Southern organization have been set on foot and *almost matured*, preparatory for action. We therefore caution our friends to be *prepared for it*, and to keep themselves *free from all entangling alliances* which may hinder them from *joining in it untrammeled*."

The Montgomery (Ala) Mail, a Breckinridge Democratic journal, contains the following programme of operations in itsnumber of July 25th:

The way to Dissolve the Union.—Run *three* tickets against Lincoln, thereby gwing him *the best chance for election*. After Lincoln is elected, some Southern Committee will refuse to let a Postmaster appointed under his administration take possession of the office. *Then* the United States authorities will be interposed to enforce the laws; *Then* the United States authorities will either be shot down, or they will shoot somebody down. *Then* the people of the community will rise up against the United States government, and will be sustained by neighboring committees until CIVIL WAR, with all its horrible butcheries, envelopes the land in a shroud of blood and carnage!" Honest Union loving men, how do you like this picture?

The language used by some of the most distinguished and ardent supporters of Breckinridge, is equally significant. We cite from a letter of the Hon. J. M. Keit, of South Carolina, under date of July 1st, 1860, as follows:

"And how can the South be saved from injury, if the Republican party succeeds in the coming Presidential election?—I answer, *only by dissolving the government immediately!*—If this party succeeds, *loyalty* to the Union would be *treason* to the South!—The South now stands upon the constitution, and her standard is in the hands of Breckinridge and Lane. Let her sons rally to it, and under it move to *equality* in the Union or *independence* out of it!

Ex governor Herbert of Louisiana wrote as follows, only last July:

"The secession of the Southern delegates at Charleston and Baltimore, upon a principle so vital to us, and the final nomination of Breckinridge and Lane upon this principle, prove that the South has at last come to her senses, and openly declared her determination to accept the responsibilities forced upon her!—*For once* the issue is fairly and properly made. Let us trust that all are in earnest, and that the matter will be carried out. When the war of words is over, and *things come to the worst*, as most assuredly must happen, let us hope that no one will be absent from the roll call."

Mr. Wm. E. Martin, a delegate to the Richmond Convention from the State of South Carolina, holds in a recent letter the following language, which is remarkable for its frankness in regard to the effects likely to result from the election of either a Democratic or a Republican President: "The people of the South are prepared to act with a dignity worthy the great issue and their own bright history. They know the crisis is inevitable. The election of a Democrat may sound a hollow tree, or the success of a Black Republican may at once precipitate it upon us. In either event, it is only a question of time."

We have been thus particular in quoting authorities on this important subject, for the especial benefit of ALL who arrogate to themselves the authority to style Southern Democrats who do not entertain the same faith, disaffected and turbulent ultralists!

We think we have given evdence enough to show which way the Breckinridge wind blows. And we are very much inclined to look upon these orators and editors, who pretend to support *Breckinridge and the Union*, as wolves in sheep's clothing! And we warn the people of North Carolina to steer clear of all *disunion* tendencies. Forewarned, forearmed! BELL and EVERETT are the only Union candidates in the field, the others are all sectional.

Legislature of North Carolina, 1860-'61.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans, J M Whedbee, w
Camden and Currituck, B F Simmons, d
Gates and Chowan, M L Eure, w
Hyde and Tyrell, Jones Spencer, w
Northampton, J M S Rogers, d
Hertford, J B Slaughter, w
Bertie, David Outlaw, w
Martin and Washington, J R Stubbs, w
Halifax, M C Whitaker, d
Edgcombe and Wilson, H T Clarke, d
Pitt, E J Blount, w
Beaufort, Frederick Grist, w
Craven, N H Street, d
Carteret and Jones, Dr M F Arendell, w
Greene and Lenoir, J P Speight, d
New Hanover, Eli W Hall, d
Duplin, Dr Jas Dickson, d
Onslow, L W Humphrey, d
Bladen, Brunswick, &c, Jno D Taylor, d
Cumberland and Harnett, Duncan Shaw, d
Sampson, Thomas I Faison, d
Wayne, W K Lane, d
Johnson, J W B Watson, d
Wake, M A Bledsoe, ad-val d
Nash, A J Taylor, d
Franklin, W Harris, d
Warren, T J Pitchford, d
Granville, C H K Taylor, d
Person, C L Winstead, d
Orange, Josiah Turner, jr, w
Alamance and Randolph, Jona Worth, w
Chatham, W S Harris, d
Moore and Montgomery, W D Dowd, w
Richmond and Robeson, Alfred Dockery, w
Anson and Union, S H Walkup, w
Guilford, John M Morehead, w
Caswell, Bedford Brown, d
Rockingham, F L Simpson, d
Mecklenburg, John Walker, d
Cabarrus and Stanly, V C Barringer, w
Rowan and Davie, Dr J G Ramsey, w
Davidson, John W Thomas, w
Stokes and Forsyth, Jesse A Waugh, d
Ashe, Surry &c, Jos Dobson, d
Iredell, Wilkes &c, L Q Sharpe, w
Burke, McDowell &c, W W Avery, d
Lincoln Gaston &c, Jasper Stowe, d
Rutherford, Polk &c, A W Burton, d
Buncombe, Henderson &c, Marcus Erwin, d
Haywood, Macon &c, W H Thomas, d

Democrats 31; Whigs 19; Democratic majority 12. In last Senate 14. In preceding 16

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance, G Mebane, w J Tabscott, d
Alexander, Dr J M Carson, w
Anson, L L Polk, E R Liles, w
Ashe, T N Crumpler, w
Burke, J H Pearson, d
Buncombe, A S Mearimon, w
Bladen, C T Davis, d
Bertie, P T Henry, w, —— Fergurson, d
Beaufort, R S Donnel, W T Marsh, w
Brunswick, T D Meares, w
Caldwell, Dickson, w
Cabarrus, W S Harris, w
Catawba, Jonas Cline, d
Chatham, W Taylor, R Green, w T Bynum, d
Cherokee, G W Hayes, w
Craven, C C Clark, F E Alfred, w
Cumberland and Harnett, C G Wright, J S Harrington, J C Williams, d's
Chowan, Small, d
Columbus, N L Williamson, d
Camden, D D Ferebee, w
Carteret, D W Whitehurst, w
Caswell, John Kerr, S P Hill, d's
Currituck, B M Baxter, d
Cleaveland, A G Waters, J R Logan, d's
Davidson, Lewis Haynes, E B Clark, w's
Davie, Howard, w
Duplin, J D Stafford, J G Branch, d's
Edgecombe, R R Bridgers, J S Woodward, d's
Forsyth, J F Poindexter, w Philip Barrow, d
Franklin, W F Green, d
Gaston, J H White, d
Granville, J M Bullock, W H Jenkins, S H Cunnaday, d's
Guilford, C P Mendenhall, C E Shober, J L Gorrel, w's
Greene, A D Speight, d's
Gates, John Boothe, w
Haywood, S L Love, d
Halifax, A H Davis, W B Pope, d's
Hertford, J J Yeates, w
Henderson, Jos P Jordan, w
Hyde, Tillman Farrow, w
Iredell, A K Simonton, A B F Gaither, w's
Jackson, J R Love, d
Jones, W P Ward, d
Johnston, W H Watson, Jas Mitchener, d's
Lenoir, J C Wooten, d
Lincoln, John F Hoke, d
Madison, John A Fagg, d
Martin, Ewell, d
McDowell, C H Burgin, w
Moore, Alexander Kelly, w
Montgomery, E G L Barringer, w
Macon, D W Siler, w
Mecklenburg, S W Davis, J M Potts, d's
Nash, H G Williams, d
New Hanover, S J Person, Daniel Shaw, d's
Northampton, M W Ransom, W Peebles, d's
Onslow, J H Foy, d
Orange, H B Guthrie, W N Patterson, w's
Pasquotank, J T Williams, w
Perquimans, N Newby, w
Pitt, B G Albritton, Churchill Perkins, w's
Person, Wilkinson, d
Robeson, Alex McMillan, Eli Wishart, d's
Rockingham, Rawley Galloway, T Slade, d's
Rowan, N N Flemming, N F Hall, d's
Rutherford, C T Davis, w, B H Padgett, d's
Randolph, I H Foust, Thos S Winslowe, w's
Richmond, J G Blue, w
Sampson, N C Faison, Geo W Autrey, d's
Surry, W Waugh, d
Stokes, Horatio Kallum, d
Stanley, L Greene, w
Tyrell, C McCleese, w
Union, C Q Lemmonds, d
Wake, S Rogers, J Rush, w's H Mordecai, d
Warren, J B Batchelor, W H Cheek, d's
Washington, C Latham, w
Watauga, Geo N Folk, w
Wayne, W T Dorteh, M K Crawford, d's
Wilkes, A W Martin, —— Horton, w's
Yadkin, A C Cowles, w
Yancy, Bowman, w

Democrats 64; Whigs 56; Democratic maj. 8. In last House 44. In preceding 42. Dem. maj. on joint ballot 20.

MARRIED

In Bethania, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. Moses Baldwin, Rev. ROBERT DEVIN, of Oxford, Granville Co., N. C. to Miss MARY ANN TRANSU, of Bethania.

DIED.

In Yadkin County, on the 6th ult., SUSAN E. JENKINS, wife of R. M. Jenkins, and daughter of Amy and Joshua Banner of Forsyth.

Death of an Editor.—We regret to learn from the last number of the Hendersonville Presage that Joel H. Clayton, Esq., the editor of that paper, died on the 4th instant.

Hon. Wm. H. Washington died at Newbern on the 13th, of congestive chill.

For the Press.

An Excursion to the Mountains of Western North Carolina.

July 20.

This morning broke upon us with unwonted splendor, and we arose betimes, refreshed in mind and body, ready to renew our journey. The many natural beauties on the way cheered us, and our attention was directed from one little charm to the other.

"And now the clouds in airy triumph fly;
The sun emerging opes the azure sky;
A fresher green the smiling leaves display,
And, glittering as they tremble, cheer the day."

As we approached the ferry, we halloed for the ferryman, and after making some hideous noisy demonstrations, we soon had the satisfaction of hearing an answer, the ferryman appearing in the shape of a ruddy, robust and gentlemanly young man, promising a safe and speedy passage across the Catawba. This is a good ferry and the view on the river very fine indeed.

Arriving on the opposite side, we jogged on a few miles, over an uninteresting country, till we arrived in sight of the Western Railroad, traveling aside of it all day long, and crossing the track very frequently. As this road in many places occupies the old State Road, new roads are cut by the company, which caused us no little trouble. The directions we received from time to time were of such a nature, that we doubt if the informant could have repeated them, usually winding up with "It's a plain road, and you can't miss it." We found to our chagrin, that it was not very plain, especially when we found ourselves in the woods without any road ahead. After being righted by a clever little fellow, we had a fine view of the passing train, going towards Morganton. To day we nooned under the shade of a gigantic oak. The weather was extremely warm, making every thing rather uncomfortable. Rest and refreshment however restored our humor, and we were a "jolly crew withal," in spite of a troublesome colony of "black ants," "many of which would weigh a pound."

A slow, uncomfortable drive of a few hours brought us to the longed-for "Hickory Tavern" Rail Road Depot, which we had expected to reach by noon. Here we were cheered by the information that we could reach our anticipated point for the day, and we went on our way rejoicing, especially as a refreshing breeze sprang up, and a fine view of the mountains promised a rich treat in the way of scenery. We were not disappointed. Continuing to travel along the Railroad the "South Mountains" loomed up before us, so near as to be able to distinguish the trees and rock upon its sides, affording a pleasing contrast to the monotony of the early part of the day. We were indeed approaching the hills, and amid the invigorating breezes wafted from their rugged sides and elevated peaks, we cheered right lustily. At the foot of a hill, not far from the end of our day's journey, an unexpected and beautiful sight met our view: A Railroad embankment arose beside the road to the height of perhaps some 60 feet, with a fine stone culvert, in an unfinished state, making a considerable breach in this huge pile of dirt; viewed, as it was, in the evening light, it had a fine effect, with the laborers and their mules working away on the brink of either side. Our artist friend drew forth his sketch book, and with an excited negro beating a refractory mule with a frying pan, in the foreground, placed this fine scene upon paper.

Continuing our evening drive, still in full view of the mountains, now grown dusky in the fast receding twilight, we arrived at Mrs. Conally's, or "Happy Home," as the Post Office at that place is called. We found excellent fare, and pleasant company at this desirable place for a set of weary travelers. After a good supper, and a soothing cigar, we were reminded that

"Starry night was gathering silently
The jewelled mantle round her regal form;
While the invisible fingers of the breeze
Shook the leaves lightly 'mid the trees."

With the early dawning of the morning, we were up, refreshed and ready for the pleasures of the day. This morning promised another hot and weary day; but our drive was to be short, and so it was very agreeable, with ever changing landscapes, bounded by hills and mountains on one side, and the deep sombre forest, with its meandering rills, on the other.

Driving about 11 miles, we reached Morganton, the seat of justice of Burke County. It is an ancient looking place, named in honor of Gen. Daniel Morgan; quite pleasant, containing several churches, a fine old substantial Court-House, a Branch of the Bank of North Carolina, two good Hotels, with a number of creditable mercantile establishments, and many handsome private residences. We are however pained also here to note the absence of shade trees, so agreeable in the warm months of the year. It is a healthy place, being about 1100 feet above the level of the sea; yet we found it extremely warm. There is considerable wealth in the surrounding country, and "among its inhabitants will be found descendants of men whose names stand high in the list of Carolina's patriot sons."

We lodged at the Walton House, by C. S. Brown, a clever gentleman and good landlord. It is as pleasant a place as can be found in the village. There is a magnificent view from the observatory on the top of this house, where we spent a few evening hours very agreeably, enjoying a gorgeous sunset. The town is surrounded by mountains, just distant enough to "lend enchantment to the view." To the South and South-West the South Mountains appear, running in a northwardly direction, and losing themselves in small spurs and ridges. Far distant, in the West, we beheld the Blue Ridge and its spurs, and a portion of the Black Mountains, while almost beneath us "Linville Mountain extends its snake-like arm, far down, until its course is stopped by the Catawba."—Nearer still we beheld the grand old Table Rock and Hawk's Bill. Few, very few, there are, who will not agree that this is an enchanting view, and that a few days can be very agreeably and profitably spent in this vestibule of the Mountains.

The Supreme Court of the State holds a summer session here.

We spent the Sabbath (22nd July) in this place, attending Presbyterian and Episcopal worship. The Presbyterians have a very neat church and grave yard, in which there are some interesting studies, in the shape of Statuary, Epitaphs, &c.

At this point our absent friend joined us, and our number being now full, we were ready to enter upon new scenes and new enjoyments. More anon.

****

EDUCATIONAL.—On Saturday, the 1st of September next, the Forsyth Educational Society will hold its annual meeting. Teachers and Committeemen are expected to to be present. Teachers certificates will be awarded on that day, and no other.

On Friday, the 31st of August, the Examining Committee will hold its last meeting for the present year. Those who appear and stand an approved examination on that day, as teachers, will receive certificates free of charge.—For every examination made hereafter, a fee of two dollars will be charged, according to the advertisement.

We learn from the Journal of Education, that the next annual meeting of the N. C. State Educational Association, will be held about the middle of October—the place and exact time to be determined and announced in the next number of the Journal.

NOTICE.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANKROAD.

ON Saturday the 15th day of September next, at 1 p. m., there will be a meeting of the Stockholders West of High Point, at the Town Hall in Salem.

A full attendance of stockholders is requested, as business of importance, in reference to the division of the road, will be considered.

August 17, 1860. 18-5t

FOR SALE.

A LOT of one acre of land, with a good House and Garden thereon, and plenty of good water convenient. Situated about one mile West of Salem. WM. EVANS.

August 17, 1860.

Money Wanted!

NOTICE.

WE take this occasion to remind our friends and customers that we would be pleased if those who owe us would come forward and make payment.

Many accounts on our books must be closed.

Interest charged on accounts standing longer than six months. We return our thanks to our friends and patrons for past favors, and hope still to receive a share of the trade.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem, N. C., July 13, 1860. 13-3m.

MILL-WRIGHTING AND MACHINERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Machinery,** on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinks of Mill-building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.

Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of E. A. VOGLER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The Notes and Accounts due the firm will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue the business at the old stand. E. A. VOGLER.

July 1st, 1860. 14:ǁ:1m.

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of **Cap. Letter, Note, & Printing Paper.** Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 22, 1860. 10-1y.

BIBLES,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOKSTORE.

Ranger's Notice.

TAKEN UP by James Reed, on Saturday the 2d of June, near Bethania, Forsyth County, a common-sized dark iron-grey MULE, supposed to be about 20 years old, with marks of harness on his shoulders and sides, blind in the right eye, and barefooted,—valued at $25.

June 15—3tf T. CHITTY, *Ranger.*

GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING

For Picture Frames.

FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

THESE FRAMES, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others.

For all, call at the BOOKSTORE.

ALBUMS,

A LARGE and Splendid assortment, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

PORT FOLIOS

IN GREAT VARIETY at the BOOK STORE.

LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS

And Juvenile Books, suitable for PRESENTS, at the BOOKSTORE.

R. L. PATTERSON will give 45 cents a pice for good flour barrels delivered at his Mill, Salem, July 8, 1859. 13-tf.

Writing Desks at the Bookstore.

YORK Collegiate Institute,

Alexander County, N. C.

J. G. MARLER, Principal,

Aided by Competent Assistants.

THE Sixth annual session of this Institution has just closed under very flattering prospects.

The next session will commence on the 5th of July, 1860.

Board, - $7 00 per month.
Tuition varies from $6 00 to 20 00 per Session.
Contingent fee, 50 cents " "

For further particulars address the Principal at York Collegiate Institute, Alexander County, North Corolina.

June 29th, 1860. 11-tf

Glass, Glass, Glass.

I would respectfully draw the attention of al persons, who may be in want of a

Good Article of Glass,

to the large assortment of **all sizes,** kept constantly on hand at my Store, and I only ask an examination of my prices, to assure all that the Glass sold by me, is THE CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14:ǁ:tf.

Yadkin Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of this valuable property, situated 16 miles South West of Salem, on the Yadkin River. There are 22 acres of land belonging to the Mill upon which is a good comfortable house, with other out buildings.

These MILLS can boast of as good water power as there is on the Yadkin River; they consist of 1 pair Corn Stones, 2 pair Burrs, and a Circular Saw, all driven by Cast Beveled Gearing.

The Mills are situated in an excellent wheat growing and timbered country, and are extensively patronized. Terms accommodating.

For further particulars address me, at Panther Creek, N. C. JNO. T. CONRAD.

Aug. 10, 1860. 17-2m.

*** Sentinel copy.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

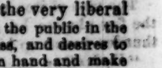
A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50 tf

GUANO, Plaster Poudrette, .&c

WE keep the above fertilizers for sale by the pound, bag, cask, or ton.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!



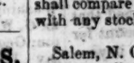
WE act as Agents for the extensive manufacturing establishment of EMERY BROTHERS, Albany, N. Y., and will supply at short notice, if not on hand—

One and Two Horse Lever, or Endless Chain Powers.
Threshing Machines, with Cleaner combined.
Ploughs, Cultivators, Feed-Cutters,
Field and Garden Rollers, Harrows,
Field Drills, and Sowing Machines,
Reaping and Mowing Machines, &c., &c.

E. A. VOGLER & CO.

Salem, N. C. May 18. 5-3m

Cabinet Making.



THE Subscriber returns thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received from the public in the last twenty years in his business, and desires to say that he continues to keep on hand and make to order **FURNITURE** of every description usually called for in this market.

He has also added to his stock a large lot of

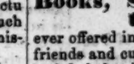
COFFINS OF ALL SIZES,

made of the best **Black Walnut, Cherry, Birch** and **Sweet Gum,** which he intends shall compare favorably in style, finish and price with any stock offered in this place.

JOHN D. SIEWERS.

Salem, N. C., June 22, 1860. 10-tf.

Salem Bookstore.



THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

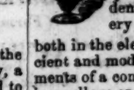
ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Salem Male Academy.



THE Trustees of this Institution, having secured the services of thoroughly competent Instructors, can confidently recommend it as possessing every advantage for the education of boys, both in the elementary and higher branches,—ancient and modern languages,—and all the departments of a complete course, preparatory to entering college or business.

Board in private families can be obtained on reasonable terms. Pupils will be received at any time. For terms and other information apply to

REV. F. R. HOLLAND, at SALEM, N. C.

April 20, 1860 1-3m.

*** Tri-weekly Southern Guardian, copy 3 months and forward bill to this office.

Fruit! Fruit! Fruit! Fruit! Fruit!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I appear before you again as a candidate for your DRIED FRUIT, i. e., CHERRIES, (seeded,) BLACKBERRIES, DAMSONS, (seeded,) APPLES, (pealed,) PEACHES, (not pealed are prefered,) for all of which you will find the *prices as high* and the *Goods as low* as any other house south of Mason's and Dixon's line can afford. Give us a call before you go farther.

H. K. THOMAS.

Winston, N. C., July 13th, 1860. 13-3 m.

Dr. J. F. SHAFFNER,

SALEM, N. C.,

OFFICE, South side of Square at the old stand of BOOKSTORE.

July 13, 1860, 13-3m.

POETRY.

THE COCKNEY.

BY J. G. SAXE.

It was in my foreign travel,
At a famous Flemish inn,
That I met a stoutish person
With a very ruddy skin.
And his hair was somewhat sandy,
And was done in knotty curls,
And was parted in the middle,
In the manner of a girl's.

He was clad in checquered trousers,
And his coat was of a sort
To suggest a scanty pattern,
It was bobbed so very short;
And his cap was very little,
Such as soldiers often use,
And he wore a pair of gaiters,
And extremely heavy shoes.

I addressed the man in English
And he answered in the same,
Though he spoke it in such a fashion
That I thought a little lame;
For the aspirate was missing
Where the letter should have been,
But where'er it wasn't wanted
He was sure to put it in.

When I spoke with admiration
Of St. Peter's mighty dome.
He remarked:—"'Tis really nothing
To the sight we've at 'ome!"
And declare upon his honor—
Though, of course, 'twas very queer,
That he doubted if the Romans
'Ad the hart of making beer!

Then we talked of other countries,
And he said that he had heard
That Hamericans spoke Henglish,
But he deemed it quite habsurd
Yet he felt the deepest hinterest
In the missionary work
And would like to know if Georgia
Was in Boston or New York!

When I left the man in gaiters,
He was grumbling o'er his gin,
At the charges of the hostess
Of that famous Flemish inn.
And he looked a very Briton,
(So methinks I see him still,)
As he pocketed the candle
That was mentioned in the bill.

HUMOROUS.

A LEGAL ANECDOTE.

In an article in the London Quarterly Review for April, reviewing Horace Binney's pamphlet relative to the old Bar of Philadelphia, we find an anecdote of an American lawyer, Jeremiah Mason, which we have never seen in print before. It was told by Daniel Webster.

Mr. Mason was engaged in defence of a Methodist minister, by the name of Avery on a charge of murder. The professional character of the prisoner interested deeply his brother ministers, who in numbers attended the trial. The case was serious, and the advocate absorbed intently watching the progress of the evidence, carefully noting it, when one of these ministers who would now be called a Spiritualist, was led to his side, and in great agitation said, "Mr. Mason, Mr. Mason, I have a most important matter to communicate. The Archangel Gabriel came to my bedside, this morning, and told me that Brother Avery was innocent!" Without lifting his eyes or pen from the paper, Mason replied, "Let him be subpœnaed immediately," and continued his work.

Andrew Jackson was making a stump speech out west, in a small village. Just as he was concluding, Amos Kendall, who sat behind him, whispered:—

"Tip 'em a little Latin, General—they won't be satisfied without it."

The man of iron will instantly thought upon the few phrases he knew, and in a voice of thunder wound up his speech by exclaiming—

"E pluribus unum!—Sine qua non!—ne plus ultra!—multum in parvo!"

The effect was tremendous, and the Hoosiers' shouts could be heard for miles.

A pedagogue had two pupils, Dick and Tom. To one he was very partial, and to the other very severe. One morning it happened that both were late, and were called to account for it. "You must have heard the bell, boys—why did you not come?" "Please Sir," said his favorite, "I was dreaming that I was going to Margate, and I thought that the school bell was the steamboat bell in which I was going." "Very well, Sir" (glad of any pretext to excuse his favorite;) "And now, Sir" (turning to the other,) "what have you to say?" "Please Sir," said the puzzled boy, "I—I was waiting to see Tom off."

"I require," said a sage of the tribe of Penobscot, "but three things to make me happy."

"What is the first?" inquired a searcher of wisdom.

"Tobacco," was the reply. "What is the second?" "Rum." "Well, what's the third?" "Why" said the philosopher, "A little more rum."

Bishop Horne had his dignity somewhat taken down when he took possession of the Episcopal Palace at Norwich, in 1791. He turned round upon the steps and exclaimed—

"Bless us! bless us! what a multitude of people!"

"Oh, my Lord," said a bystander, "this is nothing to the crowd last Friday to see a man hanged!"

A young girl who had become tired of single blessedness, thus wrote to her intended:

"Deer Gim, cum rite oph ef you are comic at aul. Ed Collings is insistin that I shal hav him, and he hugs and kisses me so kontinuerly, that I kan't hoalde owt mutch longer, but wil have 2 kave in. Betzey."

A young buck of the soap lock order, who wore an unshaven face, because, as he said, it looked "foreign," lately accosted a Yankee at one of our hotels as follows:

"I say, fellow, some individuals think that I am a Frenchman, and some take me for an 'Etalyne,' now what do you think I am."

"I think you are a darned fool," replied Jonathan.

"Patrick," said an employer the other morning to one of his workmen, "you came too late this morning; the other men were at work an hour before you." "Sure, and I'll be even with them to-night, then." "How, Patrick?" "Why, faith, I'll quit an hour before 'em all, sure."

SPLENDID GIFTS
WITH STANDARD LITERATURE!

WIT! HUMOR! POETRY! BIOGRAPHY!
FACT! TRAVEL! HISTORY! ADVENTURE!
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A Pure article, made by Stanley, Smith & Co., Whiteville N. C. [J. B. Stanley, A. Smith, and A. J. Butner.]

We can guaranty these to be unadulterated Wines, &c.

A fresh supply received and for sale at BONER & CRIST'S.

May 11, 1860, 4-tf.

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The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent, per annum on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y,
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1859. 13—

HAMBLETON SHEPPERD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.
(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y,

$3,000! $3,000

ONWARD.

AGENTS WANTED—Either Ladies or Gentlemen—learned or unlearned, to embark in a genteel, honorable and MONEY MAKING business by which they can realize from $2,000 to 3,000 a year, at home or elsewhere. All you have to do, is to write to me, giving the name of your Post-office, County and State, and by return mail I will send you the particulars of this new business. Address (inclosing stamp)

FRANK E. G. LINDSEY, Proprietor.
Holston, Washington Co., Virginia,
March 23d 1860. 49-6m

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the DRUG STORE.

R. L. PATTERSON will give 45 cents a piece for good flour barrels delivered at his Mill, Salem, July 8, 1859. 15-tf.

NEWS! NEWS!

GRAND SCHEME FOR AUGUST, 1860.

Georgia State Lottery,

M'KINNEY & CO., Managers.

Authorized by Special Act of Legislature.

25,828 Prizes.

More than one Prize to every 2 Tickets

CAPITAL PRIZE

$60,000.

Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

To be Drawn each Saturday in 1860.

In the City of Savannah, Ga.

Class 83 to be Drawn Aug 4, 1860.
Class 84 do do 11, 1860.
Class 85 do do 18, 1860.
Class 86 do do 25, 1860.

Magnificent Scheme.

1 Prize of	$60,000 is	$60,000	5 Prizes of	1,000 are	5,000
1 Prize of	20,000 is	20,000	10 "	500 are	5,000
1 "	10,000 is	10,000	2 "	400 are	800
1 "	5,000 is	5,000	2 "	300 are	600
1 "	4,000 is	4,000	2 "	200 are	400
1 "	3,000 is	3,000	50 "	150 are	7,500
1 "	2,000 is	2000	100 "	100 are	10,000
1 "	1,500 is	1,500	100 "	95 are	9,500
1 "	1,100 is	1,100	100 "	85 are	8,500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

25,448 ..... Amounting to $212,150

25,828 prizes amt'g to $366,040

WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTH.

CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of packages of ten whole tickets $60
" " " half tickets 30
" " " quarter " 15
" " " eighth " 7 50

LOOK AT THIS!

A SPLENDID DRAWING ON THE

THREE NUMBER PLAN!!

Which takes place every Wednesday & Saturday

1 Capital Prize of		$23,000
1 Prize of		4,500
1 Prize of		4,000
1 Prize of		3,000
1 Prize of		2,171 20
10 Prizes of	$700 are	7,000
40 Prizes of	175 are	7,000
50 Prizes of	125 are	6,250
259 Prizes of	80 are	20,720
64 Prizes of	50 are	3,200
64 Prizes of	30 are	1,920
64 Prizes of	20 are	1,280
5,632 Prizes of	10 are	56,320
28,224 Prizes of	5 are	141,120
34,412 Prizes amounting to		$281,481 20

WHOLE TICKETS $5.

Shares in proportion.

In ordering tickets or certificates, enclose you money to our address for tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for tickets or certificates, by mail or express, to be directed to

McKINNEY, & CO.
SAVANNAH GA,

P. A. WILSON & CO'S
Clothing Emporium!

Opposite South-West Corner of the Court House Square.

THE Proprietors of this establishment take occasion to announce to the public that their splendid supply for

Spring and Summer, 1860,

is now in, and that they are prepared to accomodate their friends and customers in a most complete and satisfactory style. We have on hand every article that is necessary for a gentleman's outfit, consisting of the latest styles of **Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, &c.,** made in the very best manner, and offered at the most reasonable prices. In fact we offer the most favorable inducements to cash buyers, or prompt time customers, and an examination of our stock is all that is necessary to prove it. Call and see.

☞ We have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., from which we are prepared to make to measure any garment desired, in the neatest and best style.

☞ A lot of Fries' celebrated Salem Jeans constantly on hand.

We tender our thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed and would be pleased to increase our sales.

PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for Work or Goods, at the highest market prices.

☞ Interest will be charged on all accounts standing longer than six months.

P. A. WILSON, & CO.
Winston, April 20, 1860. 1-tf

Em'l Reich's Shoes,
AT THE BOOK STORE

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of **LADIE'S SHOES,** of his own manufacture, at the **Salem Book Store,** where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.

March 16, 9860. 48-tf,

Varnishes! Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought to the market, consisting of

No. 1. COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country

Call at the SALEM DRUG-STORE.

HACKS HACKS!!

THE subscriber has on hand a few **HACKS** which he will sell cheap.

A. T. ZEVEY

Salem, Sept. 9, 1859.

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ALL sizes—all colors—all prices,—with or without frames, at the BOOKSTORE.

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A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

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It Tells You How to draw up partnership papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.
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It Tells You How to attend upon the sick, and how to cook for them; how to prepare Drinks, Poultices, &c., and how to guard against infection from contageous diseases.
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It Tells You The best and simplest treatment for Wounds, Broken Bones and Dislocations, Sprains, Lockjaw, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Ulcers, Whitlows, Boils, Scurvey, Burns and Scrofula.
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The work is written in plain language, free from medical terms, so as to be easily understood while its simple recipes may soon save you many times the cost of the book. It is printed in a clear and open type; is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to your address, neatly bound and postage paid, on the receipt of $1 00.

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RAGS WANTED!

Hunt up your Rags!
Bring your Rags!!
Send your Rags!!!

For Rags we Must Have!

THE highest prices will be given, in Goods Sheetings, Wrapping-Paper, or the Cash, as may be desired. H. K. THOMAS.

Wnston, N. C., March 23, 1860. 49-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
SALEM, N. C.

MILES FOY, *Proprietor.*

THIS well known House is open for the accommodation of the public; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to business, with an eye to the wants and comfort of his customers, the attendance of faithful servants, a well supplied table, neat rooms, and well provided stables, to merit and receive a goodly share of the patronage of the traveling public.

☞ STAGES and HACKS pass daily to and from Hih Point, and tri-weekly westward.

Give him a call, and satisfy yourselves.

May 4, 1860. 3-3m

1860.

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Augusta, Georgia.

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Anoah Beeson,	Lewis C. Layton, 2
John F. Ballard,	Miss Fannie March,
John H. Creakman,	" Emily Moore,
Miss Sallie Clark,	"Virginia W. Mayhall
Miss Saly A. Davis,	W. W. Petree,
E. Dodson,	Capt. J. S. Pledger,
Miss E B. Etter,	E. H. Payson.
James P. Fulton,	Miss Sarah M. Peddicord
Miss Bettie Fowlkes, 2	Rial Riggs,
" Embra P. Fowlkes,	David Sell,
Thomas Foulks, 2	Thomas Smith,
H. C. Foster,	T. S. E. Strickland,
Dr. L. V. Green,	Mess Tuercks & Reader
Miss Mary Hendrix,	Matthew P Taylor,
John Hill,	W. R. Vaughan
Miss Carline Idle,	Billee P. Wright,
Thomas Jones,	C. F. Whitley.
F. C. Lyon,	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Ang 15th, 1860.

Howard Association,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphillis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dyspensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes, FREE OF CHARGE, Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* [Feb 6-1y

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April 22, 1859. 1y, pd.

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McPheeters Ghesilin and John B. Odom, Esq., Va.; John Baxter and Rev. W. G. Brownlow, Tenn.; Hon. T. L. Jones, Newport, Ky.; Brown and McMillan, Washington, Texas; D. R. McAnally, D. D., St. Louis; Rev. C. C. Gilespie, N. Orleans; J. W. Stoy, Esq, Charleston, S. C.; Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. J. W. Ellis, Hon. David L. Swain and Chas. F. Deems, D. D., North Carolina; Myatts & Toller, Ala.; &c., &c.

Sept. 16, 1859.

COXE'S Sparkling Gelatine, HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, FINE EXTRACT for the Handkerchief, FINE SOAP, &c., &c., For sale at the Drug Store

Salem Feb. 19, 49-tf n

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, at the Drug Store.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS and Lyon's Kathairon, at the Drug Store.

Pink Powders, at the Drug Store.

Rags! Rags!!

R. L. PATTERSON will give 3 cents per pound, CASH, for all good Cotton and Linen Rags delivered at his Mills in Salem.

Salem N. C. Nov. 4, 1859 30

Flavoring Extracts at the Drug Store.

ESS GINGER to be had on reasonable term by calling at the Drug Store.

FINE HAIR, HAT, & CLOTH BRUSHES, at the Drug Store.

BAY RUM, at the Drug Store.

Yeast Powders, Soda, Saleratus, &c., at the DRUG STORE.

Hoofland's Bitters at the Drug Store.

GEORGE HUMMEL'S ESS. COFFEE, for sal at the Drug Store.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual *Alterative* that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by boner & Crist, Salem; R. Gray, Winston; W P. Henly, Kernersville; J. W. Thomas & Son Thomasville, and by all merchants.

At wholesale by Parcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond; N. F. Rives & Co., Petersburg; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk.

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Or concentrated lye, by which soap can be made of the best quality for 2 cents a gallon, for salent the DRUG STORE.

FINE Extracts and **Perfumery** of all kinds just received at the Drug Store, among which are Frangipani, or everlasting perfume, Golden Dew Drop, Upper Ten, Musk Cologne, Prairie Flower Cologne, &c., &c.

For the Hair.—Bardoline for making the hair curl beautifully, Hungarian Pomatum, Black Pomatum, Hair Restorer, &c., &c.

White Diamond Soap, Honey Soap, and Ladie's Soap.

For the Complexion.—Magnolia Tablet, Lemon Rouge, &c.

Aromatic Cachou, for imparting an agreeable fragrance to the breath.

INKS.—Blue Black, Black, and Red. Call and see.

TO PHYSICIANS.

A FRESH supply of Medicines just receive. Send on your orders to A. T. Zevely, at the Salem Drug Store.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 12th, 1859.

SODA WATER
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BLANKS

of all kinds for sale at this Office on reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. L. V. BLUM